

NEWS & TIMES.

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FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.
In Time.

The Democracy at Brat chville are wide-awakes. Their county chairman has not as yet called his convention, and we see by a correspondence in the Charleston papers that a precinct meeting of the straightouts has been held at that place, and that delegates have been elected to what convention? None has been called yet. Captain, who are ahead, you or your privates?

The Republican Meeting.

According to the announcement published in these columns several weeks back, the Republicans met in the grove near Capt. J. C. Rowe's on Saturday last and ratified the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Gov. Chamberlain, Hon. R. B. Elliott, E. W. M. Mackey, T. A. Davis, R. H. Cain and others spoke. The Governor was interrupted by various questions. The speech of Gen. Elliott was the event of the day. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati nominees.

Rice Strikers.

In June last the laborers in the rice fields along the Combahee struck for higher wages. By forbearance on the part of the rice planters bloodshed was averted, and things moved along quietly until this week, when the laborers broke out afresh. Latest accounts inform us that the ring-leaders have been arrested, and that the excitement has greatly subsided.

Party Colored Extracts.

As an evidence of the facility with which Democratic correspondents can color things to suit themselves, we publish the following in reference to the Governor's speech made at this place on Saturday last. He was not treated as these correspondents would have the people to believe:

[From the Journal of Commerce Co.]

Strange to say, Governor Chamberlain found the climate unhealthy. After getting up to make his speech, he was so persistently interrupted by his own party that he left on the two P. M. train for Columbia, in a fit of disgust. Evidently they are at a loss. They have thrown Chamberlain overboard, and are now themselves adrift. I overheard one passing down the street, saying, in the usual loud and boisterous voice, 'Po' Chamlin! Po' Chamlin! de Demier crack dun drop um, an' de 'Publiken won't tok um up; Po' Chamlin, he dun gone, tēg-God!'

[From Columbia Register Co.]

His Excellency, at first refused to assign his reasons for withholding the commissions of Whipper and Moses, but after being pressed said that as no vacancies existed in those circuits to which these men had been elected, he could not, under his oath of office, recognize the action of the Legislature; that the election was illegal, etc. At this juncture the negroes became excited and confusion broke loose. 'You are a liar, you won't commission Whipper because he's a nigger!' 'You're a Democrat, you dirty scoundrel!' 'Come off that

stand, or we'll pull you down!' were a few of the expressions made use of by the negroes. Chamberlain, seeing that the game was up with him, slipped into a carriage which he had arranged to have in close proximity to the stand, and made haste for the depot, where, with his carpet-bag, he took the 2 o'clock P. M. train for Columbia. While leaving the ground where the speaking was going on, several negroes followed him, saying, 'Leave here, and don't you ever put your foot in Orangeburg again!'

It has transpired since that if Chamberlain had remained here all day he would have got into trouble. There is a large number of leading Radicals here who swear that if he is nominated they will vote for Hapton. He was the guest of Dr. Webster, of agricultural college fame, while here—a fact which of itself embittered a crowd of negroes against him.

[From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel Co.]

Chamberlain came on the 12 o'clock train and was taken in charge by the Websters of Agricultural College notoriety, and proceeded at once to the stand, which was about one quarter of a mile from the village proper. He was invited here by the "trooly Joel," and was the first speaker. Ere he had said many words he was interrupted by a mean, contemptible, self-convinced thief who was joined by a few other jackals, hyenas and fice dogs of the party, with a sprinkling of parasites, who, fattening upon the corruption of Moses' reign, like maggots in a dead horse, are now out of pocket and waiting for something to turn up to their advantage. They succeeded in driving Chamberlain from the stand with a whole host of vituperative epithets, which would have graced well the lowest brothels in the lowest sinks of London.

[From the News and Courier Co.]

The Radical mass meeting began its affairs to-day about 1 o'clock at Rowe's Grove. Governor Chamberlain had arrived by the 11:30 train together with other representative men, and he was the first to speak. He was interrupted, however, by questions about Whipper, and seeing a poor chance to go through Africa as easily as Stanley did, he became disgusted with the party in Orangeburg, and after a short and unsatisfactory speech left for the 1:30 p.m. train. He is politically dead here, and the faithful howl over his pretensions for another term.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Pine Grove Township.

PINE GROVE TOWNSHIP,
ORANGEURG CO., S. C.

The above named academy was a place of pleasure on Friday, the 18th inst., being the day of the closing exercises of the school for the scholastic year, Prof. G. M. Yancy, teacher. The morning was clear, and old Sol poured down his rays of heat, as he had done for several days previous; but this did not prevent the students, patrons and the citizens from gathering at an early hour, to partake in and hear the exercises. The little boys and girls appeared as eager for the contest as Macdonald's Selem in the revolution.

In the examination the students all acquitted themselves nobly, proving to the spectators that they had not spent the session idly, but in deep study, with good instruction from their teacher. It was so satisfactory, that the patrons said, enough of that, let's have the speeches, dialogues, compositions, &c. There all performed their parts with honor to themselves and credit to the Prof. Not a single failure, from the largest to the smallest, occurred; all were good. All was now dismissed for dinner. Here, I fear, I cannot do justice. I am afraid if I say pic-nic, it would fall too far short, so I will say that the long table was filled with a feast of fat things, and fine cakes, &c. The children were formed in line (as if going into battle) by Capt. Jas. Shiner, who marched them up to the long table, where they were halted and given the command to inward face. The table was then filled out with the ladies; after asking a blessing from the Great Giver of all good upon the bounties He had so richly bestowed, the inner-man was satisfied by partaking of the feast before them. They were replenished, and an invitation to all to help themselves was extended. After which they were all invited into the church, where, after singing and prayer, D. A. Zeigler, a graduate of Newberry College, was introduced, and made a speech on

education and its advantages; he did ample justice to the subject. J. Q. Waltz, a student of Newberry College, was introduced and made a speech on human agency, its aims, and its ends. These addresses speak well for that institution of learning. The exercises were closed by some appropriate remarks by Prof. Yancy. Thus the day passed off with general satisfaction. W.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A political meeting was held at Corbettsville on Saturday, the 5th of August. It was called to order by B. G. Frederick, who was elected chairman, and J. P. Thomas Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to select speakers for the day. After retiring for a few minutes, the following speakers were reported, and addressed the meeting: Silas Moses, G. F. Frederick and others, who were greeted with the wildest applause.

The meeting was interesting from beginning to adjournment.

G. B. FREDERICK,
Chairman.

J. B. THOMAS, Secretary

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Citizens of Caw Caw, Orange Precinct, was held on Thursday 24th inst. A club was organized to be known as the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, of Mill Branch, with the election of the following officers:

Marshal Jones, President.
T. K. Sasportas, Vice-President.
V. D. Bowman, Secretary.
A. S. Hibler, Asst. Secretary.
John Washington, Treasurer.
Alex. Hibler, Chaplain.
Wm. Gadsden and Jeff Pauling, Sergeants at Arms.

Resolutions in reference to the Precinct Chairman were adopted in opposition to the mode of appointment made by County Chairman. A general Mass Meeting was called for Monday night next at 7 o'clock. Registration of voters and other business will be attended to. Time prevents a fuller account.

MARSHAL JONES
Chairman.

Attest: V. D. BOWMAN, Sec.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Whereas the Honorable Jacob P. Reed, having been elected, was duly commissioned by me as judge of the circuit court for the first circuit of this State to hold the said office according to the constitution of the said State for the term of four years beginning on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1874, and under his said commission has been and still is in the actual peaceable possession and in the exercise of the duties of the said office; and whereas satisfactory evidence has been brought before me that W. J. Whipper, who claims to be the judge of the said circuit, but who has neither any commission as judge, nor has submitted the merits of his claim to the decision of any tribunal whatever, nevertheless is making preparation and intends to enter by force upon the exercise of the duties of the said office, and in that character to resist and to encourage, persuade and conspire with other persons to resist by force the lawful authority and orders of Judge Reed; and whereas a decent regard for the forms and principles adopted for the determination of conflicting claims to public offices requires that the claim of W. J. Whipper shall be submitted to and be determined by a competent legal tribunal before any attempt is made by the said W. J. Whipper to take possession of or exercise the functions or duties of the said office.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in performance of my duty, to see that the laws of the State be faithfully executed, and not only to repress, vigorously and promptly, all riotous and tumultuous disorder in the State, and also by proper preparation and precaution to prevent the same, do hereby proclaim that any such attempt, as is hereinbefore stated, by W. J. Whipper and those who may aid and abet him, will be regarded and treated by me not only as an unlawful and riotous disturbance of the public peace, but also as an outrage upon judicial authority, not to be tolerated in a civilized State. Such an attempt at the lawless and forcible usurpation of a judicial office, wrong in itself, as an attempt to oust a judge in possession

without a previous test of his right; wrong in its influence, as an example of lawless disregard of well established forms of law, by one aspiring to the judicial office; is flagrantly and heinously wrong in its manifest tendency to create tumultuous riot or a bloody conflict, and to exhibit a contagious example of disregard of law and right, and of violence which will be likely to extend to other portions of the State now too greatly excited by passing events and issues.

I do therefore forewarn all citizens of this State against aiding or abetting W. J. Whipper in his said unlawful attempt, and I call upon all the officers of the law in said circuit to exert their official powers promptly and vigorously in sustaining the authority and executing the orders of Judge Reed, and in putting down all attempts in any manner to interfere with his discharge of the duties of his office.

I further call upon all citizens to frown upon and discountenance any and all attempts to usurp the authority of Judge Reed, and when called upon, to assist in executing his orders.

And I further proclaim that if the officers of the law in said circuit shall fail to discharge their duties as hereinbefore laid down, I shall proceed, under the law of this State, to organize a sufficient force in the counties of Orangeburg and Charleston, under the command of the lawful deputy constables of those counties, under my own direction and control, to execute promptly and effectually such orders as may be issued by Judge Reed, as judge of the said circuit, whenever such orders shall be resisted, and to arrest and commit all persons who may oppose or resist his authority, or who may in contempt thereof aid in the execution of any order which may be issued by W. J. Whipper until his claim to be judge of said circuit shall have been established by some tribunal competent to pass final judgment thereon.

Intestimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be [L. S.] affixed at Columbia, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

By the Governor.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.
H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

Whipper on the Judgeship.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Still Asserts His Right to the Seat but is not Quite as Confident as He Used to be—He Thinks the Governor Wants to Get Up a Riot.

[From the Journal of Commerce]

Ascertaining that Whipper, the would be judge, was in the city, a reporter of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE called upon him last night for the purpose of finding out whether his plans had been changed by the Governor's proclamation. Whipper lighted the reporter to the parlor. After a little general conversation, "business" was resumed. The opening question was:

"You've seen the Governor's proclamation I suppose?"

"I have."

"Well what do you think of it?"

"I've seen it for the first time to-day, and haven't considered it maturely; but I am at a loss to know of any law which warrants his interference."

"Do you still expect to take the judge's seat?"

"I hope to."

"Do you intend to carry out your programme announced in your previous interview?"

"I said at the time, that I'd take the seat if the court was in session; but in consequence of the adjournment that part of the programme cannot be carried out; but I consider myself, after the 26th, judge de facto and de jure, and shall govern myself accordingly."

"You haven't come to town with any view of making any demonstration on the 26th?"

"Oh! no, nothing of that sort. My family is in town, and I merely came down to see them."

"To what time is the court adjourned?"

"November, I think."

"Your hands are pretty well tied then?"

"I will not so consider them after the 26th, so far as the judgeship is concerned. As I said in a former

interview, I shall not hesitate to perform any of the functions of Judge in the Circuit after that time, unless on a more careful examination of the Governor's proclamation and the law, I find some law which warrants his action."

"You have not, as yet, settled on any definite time to take your seat?"

"So far as the seat is concerned, not until a regular or special term of the Court."

"Have you any idea of calling a special term?"

"I have not; unless in my judgment there is a necessity for it. Nothing in reference to my judgment will create that necessity."

"Do you know what the officers of the court will do in view of this proclamation?"

"I do not. I haven't seen one of them."

Upon being asked to make any statement that he saw fit in regard to this matter, Whipper said: "In a former interview, I stated, in reply to an interrogatory from you, that I expected no violence. My opinion in that respect is materially changed. I think this proclamation will cause violence."

"Do you think it will cause violence on the part of your adherents, or Governor Chamberlain's, or both?"

"Not on the part of mine in the first instance. I think it will encourage and embolden my opposers and encourage them to commit violence; while on the other hand, it will not intimidate a single friend of mine."

"Then you think that violence on the part of your opposers will cause violence on the part of your friends?"

"It undoubtedly will; but it will be under the color of law."

"Where do you expect to derive a support from—a posse?"

"Most assuredly. That is, under the presumption that the Sheriff will obey me."

"If the sheriff refuses to obey you, then you will have to resort to the higher courts?"

"Certainly."

Expressing the hope that this would be the consummation of the affair, and promising to omit all "trimmings" in his report, the reporter withdrew, being escorted to the front door by Whipper. A knot of colored men were standing at the front door as the reporter came off, treating the inmates of Whipper's house to a vocal serenade.

A Significant Order from the War Department to Sherman.

ALL THE AVAILABLE TROOPS NOT REQUIRED TO FIGHT THE SAVAGES TO BE HELD IN READINESS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Secretary Cameron issued the following order to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 16 1876.
To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

SIR—The House of Representatives of the United States, on the 10th instant, passed the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

"Whereas, the right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitutions of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"Article XV, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Sec 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

"And, whereas, the exercise of the right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States, and the citizens thereof; and whereas, it is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated, and, whereas, all citizens, without distinction of race, or class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any

State should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or that may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment or one demanding the penalty of death."

The President directs that, in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not engaged in subduing the savages in the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities, for the protection of all citizens without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt, by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage as provided by the laws of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given you from time to time, after consultation with the law officer of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The Next U. S. Senate.

The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire on the fourth of next March with the present Congress, and their successors in most instances will be chosen by Legislatures elected in the coming autumn. Of these Senators, sixteen are Republicans, namely Clayton of Kansas; Logan of Illinois; Wright of Iowa; Harvey of Kansas; West of Louisiana; Blaine (Morrill's successor) of Maine; Boutwell of Massachusetts; Ferry of Michigan; Alcorn of Mississippi; Hitchcock of Nebraska; Crigin of New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen of Jersey; Anthony of Rhode Island; Robertson of South Carolina; and Howe of Wisconsin. Nine are Democrats, namely: Goldwater of Alabama; Saulsbury of Delaware; Norwood of Georgia; Stevenson of Kentucky; Ransom of North Carolina; Kelley of Oregon; Cooper of Tennessee; Johnson of Virginia. One of these Senators, Hamilton, of Texas, is classed as an independent. In addition to these the new State of Colorado, whose politics is in doubt, will elect two Senators, and Louisiana will elect a senator to fill the vacancy for which Pinchback long contended.

Thus there will be twenty-nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present Senate is divided between forty-two Democrats and two Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. If the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen then, they will control the upper House of Congress.

School & Kindergarten.

The Exercises of the SCHOOL conducted by Rev. J. B. HASKELL and Sisters, will be resumed, at their Residence on Russell St., on Monday 4th September.

Monthly Terms.

English Course (Primary and Intermediate) \$2.00.
Academic Course, \$3.00
Kindergarten, (Material supplied) \$2.00
German, French, Latin and Greek Extra each, 50c.

Elements of Music and Drawing with Calisthenics will be taught Free.

The undersigned is prepared to organize and teach Classes of Young Men or Ladies the usual collegiate branches, Classics, Mathematics &c., as well as Stenography or Short Hand Private lessons in Instrumental music will be given when desired.

J. BACHMAN HASKELL.

STOLEN

On Saturday night last my Horse was stolen from the yard of Mr. H. Riggs in this place. The color of the animal is pale black. He is about four or five years old and limps in his right fore foot when in a trot. A Liberal Reward will be paid for the recovery and delivery of the said Horse into my possession.

ELLIS FOLEST.
Orangeburg, August 21, 1876.